## REMARKS

This amendment is in response to the Office Action mailed December 13, 2004. Claims 1-26 are pending. Claims 4, 14, 18 and 24 have been amended in a non-narrowing fashion for clarification and to correct the lack of antecedent basis of an element in claims 4, 18 and 24.

In the Office Action, the drawings and specification were objected to for several reasons. The following actions have been taken to correct the noted objections, which include amendments to the specification and no amendments to the drawings.

- The reference to number 154 on page 13, line 3 (last line of paragraph **0042**) has been replaced with number 156, which is shown in FIG. 9.

- The reference number 66 and corresponding element shown in FIGS. 5 and 6 were inadvertently omitted from the specification. Paragraph **0030** has been amended to include element 66.

- Reference numerals 112 and 122 were shown in FIG. 7, but not mentioned in the specification. Paragraph **0037** has been amended to include these reference numerals as the content delivery server elements. This also corrects the duplicate use of reference numerals 114 and 124 in that paragraph.

- Reference numeral 20 in Fig. 2 refers to "existing data." Paragraph **0026** has been amended to correct this element.

- Reference to "StoryServer" software in paragraphs **0028** and **0030** has been amended to capitalize is use to designate it s purported trademark status.

**Claim Rejections Under 35 USC § 112**

Claim 24 was rejected as lacking antecedent basis for the limitation "the at least one member." The above amendment to claim 24 corrects the lack of antecedent. Withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

**Claim Rejections Under 35 USC § 102**

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 14 and 19-22 were rjected as being anticipated by Pinard et al., US Pat. 5,940,834 ("Pinard"). This rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1. Claim 1 is directed to a system for generating personal homepages and comprises "an application server comprising a content manager server and a content delivery server." Pinard fails to disclose this feature. Pinard discloses an "application server" 120, but fails to disclose that the application server comprises both a "content manager server and a content delivery server." Pinard discloses that application server 120 and web server 110 may be the same physical server (col.4, lines 25-27). Thus, Pinard to disclose the claimed system and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Claim 2. Claim 2 depends from claim 1and further recites "a production server in communication with the application server." Claim 2 incorporates the limitations of claim 1 and recites three servers: application server comprising a content manager server and a content deliver server, and a production server. Pinard fails to disclose this configuration with three servers, and discloses only two servers: an application server 120 and web server 110. Thus, Pinard fails to disclose the claimed system and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Claim 3. Claim 3 depends from claim 2 and further recites "an additional server . . .configured to generate, develop, test, store or experiment with personal homepages. Claim 3 incorporates the limitations of claim 2 and recites four servers. As noted abouve. Pinard only discloses two servers. . Thus, Pinard fails to disclose the claimed system and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Claims 7 and 8. Claim 7 and its dependent claim 8 relate to a homepage for a sales team comprising a plurality of members. A sales team is a subset of the members of a sales force. Pinard discloses only two levels of webpages: a page for a single employee (e.g. FIG. 4A), and a parent web page for the entire company directory (FIG. 8). Pinard fails to disclose a homepage for a sales team comprising a plurality of members of that sales team, as recited in claim 7. Pinard also fails to disclose a homepage of a sales team including a plurality of the team members and a point of contact. FIG. 8 shows names of multiple members of a company, but does not identify the point of contact, as recited in claim 8. In the Office Action, the reference to a point of contact on the individual members' page is noted, but highlights that the contact info is not shown in FIG. 8. Therefore, Pinard fails to disclose the system of claims 7 and 8, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 14. Claim 14 is directed to a method of automatically generated customized personal web homepages and comprises "entering data into a computer system indicative of the identity of a member of the sales force; [and] receiving from the human resource database personal data associated with the identified member of the sales force." The rejection is stated to be based on the same rationale as used to reject claim 1. The rejection is based upon Pinard disclosing inputting member information into a directory

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database for each of a plurality of members, and then replacing the fields in the member web page template with the inputted member information. In contrast, Claim 14 recites identifying a member, and receiving information from a human resource database about the member to insert into a webpage template. As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, existing data 20 from the database is sued to populate the homepage, whereas Pinard discloses inputting the data to be placed into the homepage. Thus, Pinard fails to disclose the method of claims 14, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 19. Claim 19 recites a method for including personal data a plurality of members of a sales team on a personal homepage. The rejection is stated to be based on the same rational used to reject claim 7. As noted above, Pinard fails to disclose a homepage for a sales team comprising a plurality of members of that sales team. Instead, Pinard discloses a parent webpage listing a directory of names of all members of a company, not just those that are members of a sales team, as recited. Thus, Pinard fails to disclose the method of claims 19, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 5, 6, 21 and 22, depend from independent claims 1 or 14. The rejections of these claims should be withdrawn for the reasons noted for claims 1 or 14.


**Claim Rejections Under 35 USC § 103**

A.      Claims 4 and 18 were rejected as being obvious over Pinard in view of Graham et al. US Patent Pub. 2004/0205537 ("Graham"). This rejection is traversed since these claims depend from independent claims 1 and 14, which are allowable as noted above, and for the reasons noted below.

Claim 4. Claim 4 is directed to a system of claim 1 further comprising a component of the application server recognizing data indicative of the employment status of a member and making the personal homepage of the member not available for viewing on a publicly distributed network. The rejection states that it would be obvious to "capture, and use the employment status of a member as taught by Graham with Pinard's personal web page system in order to 'control access to intellectual property, facilitate use and integration of the intellectual property' " as taught by Graham. This rejection is traversed because Graham fails to make a specific teaching of that "employment status" is used to control access. Graham teaches that employment status is kept in the user's records. But Graham teaches that the security process 206 controls access to the IP elements and user records. (page 3 para. 0030). Moreover, Graham teaches that access is based on a user's "function role," which is information maintained in addition to a user's employment status. Nothing in Graham, other than hindsight gleaned from applicant's own specification, teaches or suggests that employment status may be recognized by the system to control access.

To further distinguish claim 14 from Graham, in Graham, access of the user is controlled in a private network. Whereas, in Claim 14, it is not the member's access being controlled, but public access to the member webpage is being controlled based on his employment status. Nothing specifically in Graham suggests or motivates one to use employment status in particular as a data state for controlling access by others than the employee to a webpage. Accordingly, applicants submit that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been made out, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Claim 18. Claim 18 includes a limitation similar to claim 4. Applicant's traverse

the rejection of claim 18 for the same reasons as noted above with regard to claim 4.

Moreover, Claim 18 recites that the personal homepage is automatically disabled by the

employment status. Nothing in Graham suggests that the access to the homepage being

automatically controlled by the employment status.

B.　　　Claims 9-13, 15-17 and 23-26 were rejected as being obvious over Pinard

in view of Kitain et al., US Pat. 5,864,871. ("Kitain"). This rejection is traversed since

these claims depend from independent claims 1 and 14, which are allowable as noted

above, and for the reasons noted below.

Claims 10 and 11. Claim 10 is directed to the system of claim 1 further including

live information content servers in communication with the application servers, wherein

the live information may be selected to populate the homepage. The rejection states that

Kitain provides live information as news reports through a Multex Contributor service,

which as stated is a real-time Windows-based document indexing and transfer program to

disseminate reports, and that it would be obvious to use such live information as taught by

Kitain with Pinard's personal web page system. Applicant's traverse this rejection

because Kitain fails to suggest a live information or news report being populated on the

web page. Rather, Kitain discloses a central site containing the news reports. (col. 11,

lns 62-67). The user must access a document searching form to be able to access

documents and then select from a list of relevant documents. (col. 12, lines 35-61).

Kitain does not disclose or suggest that the live information may be selected to populate

the homepage. Thus, while it may be obvious from Kitain to provide a searching

capability fro live information on the home page, nothing in Kitain suggests pre-selecting

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placing the live information on the homepage. Thus, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been made out and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 13. Claim 13 is directed to the system of claim 12 further comprising information on selected financial products or services. The rejections states that Kitain discloses corporate information relating to financial data or specialized product information being included in the disseminated reports, and it would be obvious to include this in the system of Pinard. Applicant's traverse this rejection because Kitain fails to suggest that this information is selectable, as recited by claim 13. Thus, while Kitain discloses that the corporations determine what information to publish, it fails to suggest that such product information may be selectable by a member to include on their homepage. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been made out and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 24. Claim 24 is directed to the method of claim 14 further comprising populating the home page with descriptive information input by the member or selected by the member from a predetermined list of information. The rejection states that this method is rejected upon the same rationale as claim 9. The rejection is traversed because the rejection of claim 9 fails to refer to this recited limitation in Kitain. Moreover, Kitain fails to suggest that the member may input or select information to include on their home page. Rather, Kitain merely suggests that a corporation creating the news reports being shown on the investor news reports website may impart a consistent business philosophy in the content provided. Thus, based on Kitain, no disclosure suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art to add a list of predetermined content from which a member creating their own webpage may select or alternatively may input their own descriptive information

about themselves. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been made out
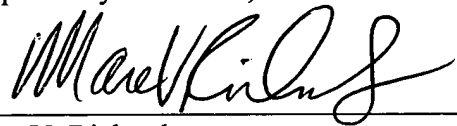
and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 9, 12, 15-17, 23 and 25-26 depend from independent claims 1 and 14.

The rejections of these claims should be withdrawn for the reasons noted for claims 1 or

14. Also, claims 25 and 26 depend from claim 24 and should be allowed for the reason

noted above for claim 24.

## Conclusion

Applicants submit the above amendments and remarks place the claims in

condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned should there

be any remaining matters to discuss to expedite allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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